

CLASSIFICATION SECRET

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SUPPLEMENT TO  
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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

1. "Ordinarily, political prisoners in Rumania are transferred from other prisons and places of arrest to the 'Jilava' prisons after being subjected to a relatively brief period of questioning and torture. The prisoners sent to Jilava include both those who have already been sentenced and those who have not. Before finally coming to these terrible underground prisons which are not far from Bucharest, they are either questioned by the 'Securitatea', the Rumanian Secret Police, or by the Secret Service of Information--the S S I--with offices in the former 'Malmeson' barrack of the capital.
2. "The 'Securitatea' itself has several so-called 'laboratories' in Bucharest where the prisoners are subjected to seven stages of torture:
  - (a) Flogging the victim on the soles of his feet.
  - (b) Subjecting the victim to so-called 'Manej' courses: he is made to run around in the nude in the interrogation room for 24 to 60 hours without stopping at all.
  - (c) Beating the victim with an iron bar on the soles of his feet while he has his shoes on.
  - (d) 'Cracking' the victim up: his hands are tied to his knees, he is suspended from the ceiling, and from time to time he is made to fall on the ground with a terrific thud.
  - (e) Beating him on the chest: the victim is made to lie on the floor and a light wooden table is then placed on his chest. Then two or three agents keep beating on the table with their clubs for hours on end.
  - (f) Pushing pins under the prisoner's nails.

40

**SECRET**

25X1

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SECRET

- 2 -

(g) Beating the victim on his testicles: They are put into a narrow sack and held to a special board, then beaten rhythmically with a pliable metal whip.

3. "The head of the 'Securitatea', a Russian by the name of Sergiu Nikolov-Nikolski, personally takes part in the torturing of those political prisoners who had once been important people.
4. "At the S S I prison in Bucharest, a well-known petty police officer, Marculescu, personally takes charge of the torturing of the prisoners. He is about 35 years old and can be recognized by the white lock in his otherwise chestnut colored hair. When both the S S I and the 'Securitatea' are through with interrogating the political prisoners, they have them transferred to Jilava. There is also a special section there for women political prisoners.
5. "Upon first entering the Jilava prison buildings, the prisoners are stripped naked, and all parts of their body, especially those places where they could possibly hide something, are thoroughly searched. This searching is done by militiamen recruited from among the gypsies of Jilava. Among them is the sadistic commander, Maromet, who always takes part in the searching of the prisoners.
6. "At the present time, there are 2,500 prisoners at Jilava. Among them are the following fairly well-known people:
 

Mikal Manolescu, one-time Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Mikal Romniceanu, a former Minister.

Tom Camil, former director of the 'Resitza' metal establishments.

General Coroama.

Crisoghelos, engineer and former director of the telephone company.

Bebe Fundrascas, former merchant.

Titel Petrescu, head of the no-longer existing Social Democratic Party.

Prof Motas, a socialist--there are also a number of other socialists interned at Jilava.

Commander Calix Botez, a former naval attache.
7. "In the prison section for women there were three women awaiting transfer to the Mislea prison: Mrs Pia Bratianu, wife of the former Prime Minister, Ionel Bratianu, Mrs Simona Catargi, and Mrs Arlette Coposu.
8. "The women's section at Jilava is guarded by armed women guards who carry Soviet-made pistols of the 'Balalaica' type.
9. "The Jilava prison authorities are extremely severe and brutal. Last Christmas the political prisoners, wanting to celebrate, began to sing carols but their joy was not to last for long. The Militia Commander Maromet punished them by making them go out naked in the corridors. Then he and two other militiamen, Iamandi and Szabo, whipped them until their blood ran.
10. "Jilava is a prison center where people who are arrested are tried and from there sent to various other prisons to fulfill their sentences. Students are usually sent to the prison of Pitesti, workers to that of Gherla in Transylvania, so-called 'war criminals' and political prisoners who have committed 'serious' crimes are sent to the prison of Aiud. Women prisoners, no matter on what basis they have been convicted, are transferred to the prison of Mislea, in Muntenia.

SECRET

25X1

SECRET

- 3 -

11. "Some of the prisoners sent up to the Aiud prison (other than those mentioned in paragraph 6/ ) are:
- Stefan Butoiu, former Minister.
- Gheorghe Coposu, a former leader of the National Peasant Party.
- Atta Comstatntinescu, a former Minister.
- Ilie Lazar, former Deputy of the National Peasants.
- Dr Ilie Radulescu, a Journalist.
- Remus Georgescu, former member of the National Peasant Party.
- Nichifor Robu, a former deputy.
12. "Among those prisoners who had been taken to Aiud and then drafted into the forced labor brigades working on the Danube-Black Sea Canal are Major Dinu Vasiliu, Frasia Munteanu-Ramnic and others. Last November, a number of civilians and military prisoners were transferred from Jilava to Aiud where they were made to work in the nearby lead mines. Among them were the university professor, Nicolas Tarovicianu and Commander Copaciu.
13. "At Aiud, all the prisoners wear a striped uniform. They are interned in the various prison buildings according to the way their 'crimes' are classified. In the old prison known as 'Sarca' there are 300 military and political prisoners of a certain category kept in solitary confinement. In sections 1 and 2 of the prison, composed of three floors, the prisoners live together, 20 of them in every cell. In the basement there are 400 cells where special punishments are administered. Four hundred militiamen keep order within the walls of the Aiud prison buildings, while a very strong corps from the regular army guards the buildings from the outside. There are in addition, machine-gun posts all around. Regular military patrols keep a strong watch over all the streets around the prison buildings as well as all the roads leading to and from the town of Aiud.
14. "At the beginning of last month, nearly all of the 300 common criminals kept at Aiud were transferred to the prison of Marginezi so that they could be put to work at the local munitions factory.
15. "At the beginning of last February, the prisons at Aiud were equipped with anti-aircraft shelters and other facilities. Twice or three times a month now, the prisoners have to take part in air-raid exercises.
16. "Prisoners are absolutely forbidden to receive visitors or to correspond with members of their families. Only once, last November, were they allowed to write a few lines home and ask for overcoats. They have only a ten-minute walk when that is allowed them. They are made to walk in their prison yard in silence, their heads down, their hands clasped behind them, forming a circle with each man five meters away from the other."

25X1

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SECRET

25X1